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MATHEIA MEDICA

(F. 1. 1.)

UNITED STATES.

SECOND EDITION.

BY WILLIAM ROLICKOFFER, M. D.

LECTURER ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, AND
DEPT. MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

BALTIMORE:

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1819.

A

MATERIA MEDICA

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED,

BY WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER, M. D.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED BY RICHARD J. MATCHETT,

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1819.

District of Maryland, sct.

SEAL. *****
BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-second day of June in the forty-third year of the independence of the United States of America, William Zollickoffer, M. D. of said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

“A Materia Medica of the United States, systematical-ly arranged, by William Zollickoffer, M. D. licentiate
“in Medicine and Surgery, member of the Medical and
“Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Honorary Mem-ber of the Medical Society of Maryland.”

In conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,” and also to the act entitled, “An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching, historical and other prints.”

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk District of Maryland.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this work, the most approved authors have been carefully consulted, and each article arranged according to its respective botanical affinity. The artificial arrangement of the celebrated Murray, in his *Materia Medica*, has been adopted, from its convenience and utility, and as it is likewise better known than any other, to the practising physician as well as to the students of medicine.

In order to facilitate an acquirement of the knowledge of the *Materia Medica* of our country, pains have been taken to say as much as possible in as few words as the different subjects would admit of; how far this has been accomplished, as well as in the plac-

ing of a number of articles under the different heads, which has never been done before by any writer, the charitable medical publick are left to determine. I must now acknowledge my obligations to the following respectable authorities, from which I have had occasion, at different times, to make extracts: Drs. Coxe, B. S. Barton, Bigelow, Thatcher, Chapman, W. P. C. Barton, Dyckman, &c. though the reader will perceive that a number of observations have come under my immediate notice, as well as that of several of my medical friends.

NARCOTICS.



Under this head we have noticed several plants; but the one that seems at this time to demand the particular regard of the American practitioner is the *Datura Stramonium*. Though we have several other native vegetables, that no doubt will be found serviceable, in a variety of cases, requiring the use of such medicines.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. JAMES-TOWN WEED
Pentan. Mono. Solanaceæ. Herba. Semina.

THIS plant is also known by the appellations of Thorn Apple, Stink Weed, &c. Every part of it is a strong narcotic poison; producing, when taken in an over dose, vertigo, delirium, torpor and death.

The cases of three British soldiers are recorded, who ate of the *Datura Stramonium*,

for the *Chenopodium Album*; one became furious, and ran about like a madman; a second died of Tetanus; but the fate of the third person was not remembered.

The *Datura Stramonium* has been used as a remedy in mania and melancholy, in convulsive and epileptic affections, and has frequently afforded relief from pain in *Tic Doloureux* and *Sciatica*, as well as in cancerous diseases. I have frequently made use of an ointment and tincture, prepared both from the leaves and seed, as an external application, in cases of chronic rheumatism with the best effects.

The preparations that are generally made use of in medicine are the powdered leaves and seed, the inspissated expressed juice of the plant, and extract. The dose of the three former is, a grain twice a day; and of the latter, from an eighth to a quarter of a grain, to be increased gradually.

The extract is directed to be prepared in the following manner. Fresh seed in powder, one pound; to be boiled in three gallons of

water down to one: the decoction is then to be strained. The powdered seed is again to be boiled in a gallon more of fresh water, down to two quarts, and strained as before, and mixed with the former decoction, which is to stand for twelve hours; and is then to be drawn off free from fecula and oil, and evaporated to a proper consistence; the latter part of the evaporation to be performed in the water bath. The quantity obtained is from an ounce and a half to two ounces of extract. There are two modes of preparing the extract, by filtering the decoction, and by redissolving the extract. The extract prepared in the above manner, is considerably more powerful, than it is when prepared in the common way.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. POISON OAK. *Pent.*
Trigy, Dumosæ, Folia.

THIS shrub is common in almost every part of the United States. It is known also, by the common names of Swamp Sumach and poison wood. It certainly is deserving of a place among narcotics; for when taken in-

ternally, it excites nausea, vertigo, and pain in the head. It was first tried, as a medicine, by Dr. Alderson of Hull, in imitation of the experiments of M. Fresnoi with the *Rhus Radicans*. He gave it in four cases of paralysis, doses of half a grain, or a grain, three times a day; and all his patients recovered, to a certain degree, the use of their limbs. The first symptom of amendment was, always, an unpleasant feeling of prickling or twitching in the paralytic limb. We have given it in larger doses, without experiencing the same success. It was not, however, inactive. In one case, the patient discontinued its use on account of the disagreeable prickling it produced; and in general it operated as a gentle laxative, notwithstanding the torpid state of the bowels of such patients.

**GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. MOUNTAIN
TEA.*** *Decand. Monog. Bicornes. Folia.*

The *Gaultheria Procumbens* is quite com-

*It is also known by the appellations of Grose-berry, Berried-Tea, Spice-berry, Tea-berry, Ground-ivy, Winter-green, Coale-berry, &c.

mon in many parts of the United States. It is found, in the greatest abundance, in the pine forests of Anne Arundel County, within a few miles of Baltimore. It seems to delight in a dry and sandy soil. An infusion of the leaves is a gentle stimulating anodyne, and, as such, it is frequently drank by the country people. The berries are eaten with impunity by many.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED LAUREL* *Decand. Monog. ——— Folia.*

The *Kalmia Latifolia* is common in many parts of the United States. It is destructive to certain animals, as horses, sheep and some others. The powdered leaves have been given internally in intermittents, and in several cases of tinea capitis. Exhibited in this way, it has also been found useful in certain stages of fever. A decoction is stated to have frequently cured the itch, but it should be cautiously employed.

*This species of *Kalmia* is also known by the name of Calico tree.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. DWARF LAUREL.

Decand. Monog. Folia.

This plant is known by the appellations of sheep-poison, laurel, sheep-laurel, &c. It no doubt will be found useful in the same diseases, in which the *Kalmia Latifolia* has been recommended. Its medical virtues are the same. I have given these two shrubs a place among this class of medicines, inasmuch as they seem to possess considerable narcotic powers.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. POKE. *Decand.**Decagy. Oleraceæ. Radix.*

This plant is very common in most parts of the United States. The young shoots, when boiled, are thought by many to be little inferior to asparagus, but when old it is too active to admit of its being used as an article of diet.

I have given this article a place among this class of medicines, inasmuch as its internal exhibition is sometimes followed by narcotic symptoms.

A tincture of the whole plant is sometimes employed in medicine, but it is mostly prepared from the berries; and of late days has become a fashionable remedy in the treatment of rheumatism. In those rheumatic affections which sometimes occur to persons who are labouring under lues venerea; its virtues, (it is said,) far exceed that of opium; and by a number it is deemed little inferior to Guaia-cum. The juice of the leaves is stated to have been advantageously employed externally, in herpes, scabies, and in tinea capitis. In cancerous ulcers it has sometimes been applied with advantage. We will notice the *Phytolacca* hereafter.

EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIUM. MILK-WEED.

Dodecand. Trigynia. ———. Planta.

An infusion prepared from this delicate and beautiful plant is a gentle stimulating anodyne, and as such it is sometimes employed by the country people. I can say nothing of its virtues from my own experience. I have seen it, but have never had an opportunity of giving it a trial. Perhaps it is deserving of notice.

ANTISPASMODICS.



We have not much to say under the head of Antispasmodics. But we have every reason to hope that the day is not far distant, when a number of vegetables will be added, the virtues of which are at present unknown.

SYMPLOCARPUS β ANGUSTISPATHA. NARROW SPATHED SKUNK-CABBAGE. *Tetrand.*
Monog. Piperitæ. Radix.

This species of Symplocarpus differs from the Symplocarpus Fœtida very little; the leaves are more slender, and of a purple colour. Its medical virtues are said to be the same. I think I have seen it in Frederick county, in the state of Maryland.

SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDA. SKUNK CABBAGE.
Tetrand. Monog. Piperitæ Radix.

This fœtid plant is known by a variety of names: such as, Poke, Irish-cabbage, Itch-weed, Pole-cat-weed, Pole-cat-collard, Hel-

lebore, Swamp-cabbage, Stink-weed, &c. Though this plant is considered to be poisonous by many, it is nevertheless a valuable antispasmodic, indigenous vegetable. It is stated to have afforded relief, in some diseases, after every other remedy has failed. In asthma, and pertuſſis, it has been given with the best effects. The powdered root may be given in the dose of thirty grains; and sometimes in larger doses than this. The seed may be used also.

TONICS.



We are now pretty well acquainted with the virtues of a number of our indigenous vegetables; by which means we are enabled to present the medical profession with a respectable class of tonic medicines. There are several articles belonging to this class that might be used with advantage as substitutes for the cortex peruvianus. Such are, the Cornus Florida and Sericea, the Prunus Virginiana, the Magnolia Glauca, &c. all of which ought to have a place in the apothecary shops throughout the United States.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Dog-wood. *Tetrand. Monog. Stellatæ. Cortex. Baccæ.*

This beautiful tree is quite common in many parts of the United States. In New England it is known by the name of box wood. The bark is considerably bitter, and along with it some degree of astringency.

As a tonic, it has been given with decide d

advantage in relaxed states of the stomach, with loss of appetite; and in a number of diseases requiring the use of such medicines. I have recommended the use of the *Cornus Florida* in intermittents, and from what I have seen of its effects, I am led to believe that it is by no means inferior to the *Cincho. Officin.* The dose of the powdered bark is from half a drachm to a drachm; though it has sometimes been given in larger doses than this. Our Indians, it is said, employ an infusion of the flowers in intermittents. The ripe berries infused in brandy, make an agreeable bitter.

CORNUS SERICEA. SWAMP DOG-WOOD. *Tetrand-*
Monog. Stellata. Cortex.

This species of *Cornus* is known by the common appellations of Blue-berried Dog-wood, Female Dog-wood, Rose Willow, Red Willow, &c. Its medical virtues are the same as that of the *Cornus Florida*. The Indians mix the bark with tobacco and smoke it.

FRASERA CAROLINIENSIS. WILD COLUMBO.
Tetrand Monog. Gentianæ Radix.

From my own experience I can say nothing upon the medical virtues of this plant. I have seen the root, but could not procure a sufficient quantity to give it a trial. It is said to be a valuable tonic bitter; and by some it is thought to be little inferior to the Gentian of the shops. The root, when in its recent state, is said to operate as an emetic and cathartic. It may be given in infusion or tincture.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. MILK-
WEED. *Pentand. Monog. Contortæ. Radix.*

This small shrub is known also by the name of Silk-weed. It is found in the greatest abundance, along the shores of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland. It is sometimes to be met with in the old fields also. The root of this species of apocynum is from an inch to three inches and a half in circumference; it contains in abundance, a substance resembling milk in its appearance,

which by siccation between the fingers, is convertible into cauoutchouc. Its taste is very bitter.

From 3240 grains of the bark of the recent root I obtained 178 grains of alcoholic: and 28 of watery extract: and inversely, from the same quantity, 160 grains of watery, and 104 alcoholic extract.

The powdered root is a pretty good tonic bitter, when given in the dose of about twenty grains. Given in large doses, it sometimes operates as an emetic. In one or two cases I found it useful in a relaxed state of the stomach, with loss of appetite. It may be given in infusion or tincture.

CHIRONIA ANGULARIS. CENTORY. *Pentand.*
Monog. Rosaceæ. Herba.

This is a beautiful annual plant. It is quite common in most parts of the United States. The whole plant is an agreeable, though an intense bitter. It is sometimes used as a substitute for the *Gentiana lutea*; and as such it is found to answer extremely well. A cold wa-

tery infusion of the plant may be given in a relaxed state of the stomach, with loss of appetite, as well as in a number of diseases of debility. I have frequently prescribed it in this form with advantage.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. WILD SARSAPARILLA.
Pentand. Pentagy. Sarmentaceæ. Radix.

This species of Aralia is found within a few miles of Baltimore. It has been recommended as a substitute for the Smilax Sarsaparilla, and it is now kept in some of the shops, and sold out for that purpose. It is stated to have been found useful as a tonic, in a relaxed state of the stomach, with loss of appetite. I have seen large quantities of the Aralia Nudicaulis, but have never given it a trial.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA. SHRUB YELLOW
ROOT. *Fentand. Polygy. —. Radix. Caulis.*

This is the Zanthorhiza Tinctoria of Woodhouse, and the Zanthorhiza Simplicissima of Marshall. It is also known by the

common name of Parsley-leaved Yellow-root, and is a native of the southern states. The bark of the root, as well as of the stem, is an intense bitter. The bitter property pervades the ligneous portion of the root, but in this it is weaker. It may be used in a number of cases in which tonic bitters are recommended. The dose of the powdered root and stem, is about two scruples; a cold watery infusion makes the most agreeable bitter.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS. WINTER-BERRY.

Hexand. Monogy. Dumosæ. Cortex. Baccæ.

This beautiful and highly ornamental shrub is known by a variety of appellations; such as, Virginian Winter-berry, Black Alder, &c.

The bark possess the common properties of the vegetable astringent and tonic medicines, and as such it has been advantageously employed in intermittents, and in cases of great debility, unaccompanied with fever. The powdered bark may be given in doses of from thirty to sixty grains, twice or thrice in twenty four hours. The berries infused

in wine make an agreeable bitter, and no doubt will be found serviceable in a number of diseases, in which tonic bitters are recommended.

ACORUS CALAMUS. CALAMUS. *Hexand. Monog. Piperitæ. Radix.*

The Acorus Calamus is not exclusively a native of the United States; it grows plentifully in some parts of England, Holland, and Switzerland.

The root is a valuable carminative and stomachic medicine, and as such it is sometimes made use of in practice.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA. PIPSISSEWA. *Decand. Monog. Bicornes. Herba.*

This is the Chimaphila Corymbosa of Pursh, and the Pyrola Umbellata of Michaux. It is known by the common appellations of Ground Holly, Winter-green, Rheumatism-weed, &c. It is also common to Europe, and a native of the south of Asia.

This plant is deserving of a place among

the class of tonics. Its beneficial effects I have myself witnessed, in several cases of dyspepsia. In one case of rheumatism which came under my notice, it proved itself to be a valuable medicine. As a tonic it has been found competent to the cure of Scrophula. It is generally taken in the form of infusion:

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. WILD CHERRY TREE.

Icos and. Monog. Pomaceæ, Cortex.

This is a very common tree in many parts of the United States. The fruit which it bears is esculent, and by many thought to be delicious. The distilled water of the leaves is a powerful poison to certain animals, as calves, kittens, &c. The bark is intensely bitter, and along with it some degree of astringency and aromatic warmth. As a tonic bitter, the bark of any part of the tree will be found useful in a number of diseases of debility. I have prescribed it with advantage in several cases of intermittents. The dose of the powdered bark is about forty grains or more. It may be given in the form of infusion or decoction.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA. GOLD 'THREAD. *Polyand.*
Monog. Multisiliquæ. Radix.

This species of *Coptis* is also a native of Iceland, Labrador and Siberia. The roots, which are thread shaped, are of a beautiful yellow colour. They are intensely bitter. An infusion of them has long since been employed by the country people in aphthous, and ulcerous affections of the mouth. As a tonic bitter it is thought by many to be little inferior to *Quassia*. The powdered root may be given in doses of from ten to twenty grains. It may be given in the form of infusion or tincture. It sits easy on the stomach, seldom or never producing any uneasiness.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. *MAGNOLIA.* *Polyand. Polygy. Coadunatæ. Radix.*

This species of *Magnolia* is found in the greatest abundance in Anne Arundel County, within a few miles of Baltimore. It is known by the common names of Swamp-lau-
rel, White-bay, Sweet-bay, Beaver-wood, Elk-bark, Indian-bark, &c.

The bark of the *Magnolia Glauca* has an agreeable bitter taste, with a slight degree of aromatic warmth. It has been employed with advantage in intermittent fevers; and it promises to be a valuable tonic bitter in those cases, and diseases in which medicines of this class are recommended. The dose of the powdered bark is about a drachm. It may be given in the form of infusion, decoction, or tincture. The *Magnolia Acuminata*, or Cucumber tree; the *Magnolia Tripetala*, or Umbrella-tree; and the *Magnolia Grandiflora*, are all valuable tonic medicines. The dose of each is nearly the same as that of the *Magnolia Glauca*.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. TULIP-TREE.

Polyand. Polygy. Coadunatae. Radix.

This tree is known by a variety of common and local names, such as The Old Wife's Shirt, White and Yellow Poplar, Poplar, American Poplar, White-wood, Poplar-tree, &c.

The bark of every part of the *Liriodendron*

Tulipifera is an intense bitter, and along with it a slight degree of aromatic warmth. It differs very little, in its medical virtues, from the *Magnolia Glauca*. As a tonic bitter it may be found useful in a relaxed state of the stomach, with loss of appetite, as well as in a number of cases and diseases of debility. It is stated to have been found peculiarly beneficial in the last stages of dysentery. In some parts of the country it is celebrated as a remedy in the gout. Combined with a small quantity of *Tinct. Opii*, it is stated to be a speedy and effectual remedy in the hysteria. The dose of the powdered bark is from twenty grains to two drachms. It may be given in infusion, decoction, or tincture.

For much interesting matter on this subject, I beg leave to refer the reader to the *New Edinburgh Dispensatory*, with large additions, by Jacob Dyckman, M. D.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. YELLOW-ROOT.
Polyand. Polygy. Multisiliquæ. Radix.

The root of this plant is the part that is

employed for medical purposes. A spirituous infusion of it is used as a tonic bitter, and a cold watery infusion is used as a wash in inflammation of the eyes, by the country people.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. BONE-SET.

Syng. Polyga. Æqualis. Compositæ.

Oppositifolæ. Herba. Flo.

This plant is known by a variety of names, such as Thorough-stem, Indian sage, Cross Wort, &c. It grows generally in low situations. Every part of it is an agreeable bitter, and by many it is thought little inferior to the *Anthemis Nobilis*; and like this article, when it is taken in large quantities, is apt to excite vomiting and purging of the bowels. It is celebrated as a remedy in the cure of intermittents. As a tonic bitter, it may be employed in a number of cases and diseases of debility. The dose should be small, if we give it with a view to its producing its tonic effects upon the system. It may be given in substance, (both the flowers as well as the plant,) or in the form of infusion or decoction.

I can say nothing of the virtues of this plant from my own experience, but of late days it seems to have attracted the attention of some of the most distinguished practitioners.

EUPATORIUM PILOSUM. WILD HOARHOUND.

Syng. Polyga. Æqualis. Compositæ.

Oppositifoliæ. Herba.

This species of Eupatorium is a pretty good tonic bitter; but it is rather inferior to the Eupatorium Perfoliatum. It is said to answer as a substitute for the Peruvian Bark. It is generally given in the form of infusion or decoction; half an ounce of the dried leaves infused in a half a pint of cold water, may be taken in doses of from two to four ounces, every three or four hours.

ANTHEMIS COTULA. WILD CHAMOMILE. *Syng.*

Polyg. Superflua. Compositæ. Radiatæ. Herba.

The Anthemis Cotula is known by the common and local names of Dog fennel, Piss-weed, &c. It delights in a rich soil, and is generally found in the neighbourhood of old barns, stables, and other situations of the

kind. It is said to be a strong and active bitter. The dose should be small, as large quantities are apt to produce emesis and catharsis.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. VIRGINIAN
SNAKE-ROOT. *Gynand. Hexand. Sar-
mentosæ. Radix.*

This is a valuable indigenous vegetable. It has deservedly received a place in the apothecary shops throughout the United States. The root, which is the part that is employed for medical purposes, is a stimulating aromatic tonic. It is frequently given in fevers of the typhoid type, with a view of supporting the powers of the system. It is sometimes given in combination with the Cort. Peruv. in the treatment of intermittent fevers. Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, observes that it has been found eminently beneficial in checking bilious and other vomiting. It may be given in substance, in the dose of from ten to twenty grains, or in the form of infusion and decoction.

POPULUS TREMULA. ASPIN. *Dioecia. Octand.*
——. *Cortex.*

The bark of the Populus Tremula is a valuable tonic bitter. It has been found an article of considerable worth in the cure of intermittents. As a tonic it no doubt will be found to answer as a substitute for a number of medicines belonging to this class.

VERATRUM LUTEUM. BLAZING STAR. *Polygam. Monoi. Liliaceæ. Radix.*

This plant is also known by the name of Devil's-bit. The root is a pungent bitter. An infusion of it is employed in many parts of the United States as a tonic.

ASTRINGENTS.



The class of our native vegetable astringent medicines is truly interesting to every lover and cultivator of *Materia Medica*. Here the physician will find articles that are suited to almost every disease in which the use of astringent medicines are indicated. But although our country abounds with native plants, possessing virtues that no doubt might be found beneficial in almost every disease to which our countrymen are subject: we are sometimes astonished when we see them passed over with so much indifference. Some few consider them worthy of attention; but the major part of our practising physicians pay but very little regard to them.

HEUCHERA AMERICANA. ALUM-ROOT. *Pent.*
Digyn. Succulentæ.

This is the *Heuchera Viscida* of Pursh, and the *Heuchera Cortusa* of Michaux. It is

also known by the name of American Sannicle. It is an intense astringent; the root is generally used as an external application, in the cure of Cancer.

STATICE CAROLINIANA. SEA LAVENDER.

MARSH ROSEMARY. *Pentand. Pentagy.*

Aggregatæ. Radix.

The Statice Caroliniana is a valuable indigenous vegetable astringent. Its virtues are well known in some parts of our country. A decoction prepared from the roots, forms an excellent gargle in ulcerous sore throats. It has also, (in the hands of some practitioners,) been given with decided benefit in the last stages of dysentery. Exhibited internally in large doses, it sometimes operates as an emetic; but in smaller doses it is stated to be a powerful expectorant.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. WHORTLEBERRY. *Decand.*

Monog. Bicornes. Folia.

The Uva Ursi grows spontaneously in the woods, and on sand hills in Scotland, and in

almost every part of Europe. It is also very common in many parts of the United States. In some parts of Russia, the leaves of this shrub are used for tanning.

The medical effects of this medicine depend entirely on its astringent and tonic powers. It is therefore used in various fluxes arising from debility, menorrhagia, fluor albus, cystirrhœa, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. It has been strongly recommended in phthisical complaints by Dr. Bourne, and in diseases of the urinary organs, by De Haen, particularly in ulcerations of the kidneys and bladder. Dr. B. S. Barton recommends the *Ura Ursi* as a valuable medicine. He has used it with advantage as a medicine, in nephritis, as well as in old gonorrhea. It is said by Schoepf, that the Indians mix the leaves with tobacco. This article is now kept in almost every apothecary shop. I think it would be well if more of our native plants, (possessing active medical virtues,) had a place in the shops with this article.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA. PIPPSISSEWA. *Dodecand. Monog. Bicornes. Herba.*

This plant possesses very little astringency. I have given it a place among this class of medicines on the account of its being noticed as such by Sehoeff.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. AGRIMONY. *Dodecand. Digynia. ———. Herba.*

This plant is a mild astringent: an infusion of the stalk and leaves have been employed with advantage in a relaxed state of the stomach, and in loss of appetite. It may be found useful in a number of cases and diseases of debility.

POTENTILLA REPTANS. COMMON CINQUE-FOIL. *Icosan. Polygyn. Senticosæ. Radix.*

As a mild astringent the *Potentilla Reptans* has been used with advantage, in diarrhœa, and other affections of the kind. But as we are in possession of a number of more powerful astringents, perhaps this article may be easily dispensed with.

RUBUS VILLOSUS. BLACKBERRY. *Icosand. Polygyn. Senticosæ. Radix.*

The blackberry root has been used with the best effects, in affections of the bowels. It may be given in the form of infusion. It is a mild and efficacious astringent.

RUBUS PROCUMBENS. DEWBERRY. *Icos. Polygy. Senticosæ. Radix.*

This is the *Rubus Trivialis* of Michaux: It is known by the common names of low, or running Blackberry. The leaves and root of this species of *Rubus*, are frequently employed among the country people, as a remedy in affections of the bowels. I have witnessed the good effects of this article in the summer complaint of children. In this disease it will frequently afford relief after other medicines, belonging to this class, have failed. A decoction prepared from the root, may be given in the dose of a tablespoonful six or eight times in the course of the day. It may be rendered more palatable, by the addition of a little loaf sugar.

GEUM RIVALE. WATER AVENS. *Icosan. Polygy. Senticosæ. Radix.*

This plant is known also by the common and local names of, Cure-all, and Throat-root. The root is a powerful astringent. It is said to have been used, with the best effects, in the form of a decoction, as a gargle and a drink, in ulcerated and inflamed sore throats.

ACTÆ RACEMOSA. RICH-WEED. *Polyand. Monog. Rhædes. Radix.*

This plant is known by a variety of appellations, such as Rattle-weed, Squaw-root, Black Snake-root, &c. The root is considerably astringent. A strong decoction of it was used with great benefit, as a gargle in a putrid sore throat, which prevailed in New Jersey.

AROBANCHE VIRGINIANA. BEACH-DROPS. *Didyn. Angios. Personatæ. Planta.*

As an astringent this plant has been given with advantage in dysentery. It has also been applied externally, in obstinate ulcers.

GERANIUM MACULATUM. SPOTTED GERANIUM. *Monad. Decand. Succulentæ. Radix.*

This species of Geranium grows in the greatest abundance in Anne Arundel county, within a few miles of Baltimore. Cows and horses feed on it. The root may be considered a valuable astringent, and as such it has been found useful in a number of diseases, in which medicines of this class are recommended.

It is perhaps one of the best native astringents with which we are at present acquainted: particularly in the cure of the summer complaint of children. It has been recommended in Cholera Infantum. It may be given in the form of infusion or decoction, without being very particular with regard to the dose.*

*An infusion of the root of the Geranium Maculatum, forms an excellent injection in gonorrhoea. In this way it is used by an emperic, who is celebrated for his skill in the cure of this affection. It no doubt might be given with advantage internally also.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA. SWEET-FERN.

Monoï. Triand. Armentaceæ. Planta.

A decoction prepared from this plant, has been recommended in diarrhœa, and Cholera Infantum. It is not necessary to be very nice as to the quantity that should be given in each dose.

QUERCUS RUBRA MONTANA. SPANISH OAK.

Monoïcia. Polyandria. Armentaceæ. Cortex.

A decoction of the Red Oak Bark, (as it is sometimes called,) I have found to be an excellent gargle in inflammatory sore throats; but it may be rendered still more useful, by the addition of a little of the Sulphas Aluminæ. - The powdered bark has also been found a useful remedy in checking the process of syphacelus or gangrene. Perhaps it may be found serviceable in intermittents.

DYOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. PERSIMMON. *Polygam. Dioeci. ——. Cortex. Fructus Recens.*

The Persimmon tree is common to many parts of our country. The fruit is esculent;

ASTRINGENTS.

and by many persons thought to be delicious. The country people, in some parts, prepare a very agreeable drink from it, which they call Persimmon beer.

The bark, as well as the fruit when given, imparts to the taste that sensation which accompanies every astringent. It has been found useful in intermittents, and in some diseases in which the use of astringent medicines are recommended. Perhaps a tincture prepared from the green fruit might be found useful in certain stages of diarrhœa.

EMETICS.



The utility of emetics, in certain cases, every enlightened practitioner is well persuaded of. The milder class of these medicines are generally taken from the vegetable kingdom, and are imported from foreign countries. But we are now well acquainted with several indigenous vegetable emetics, some of which are by no means inferior to the Ipecacuanha of the shops. Such are the Euphorbia Ipecacuanha and Corrolatta, the Gillenia Trifoliatæ and Stipulacæ, the Lobelia Emetica, &c. Each of these articles will be noticed under their respective heads.

ILEX VOMITORIA. SOUTH-SEA-TEA. *Tetrand.*
Tetragy. ———. Herba.

This plant is known in some parts of the country by the names of Evergreen Cassine, Casseena, &c. It is said to be an active eme-

tic, though I believe it is seldom used in practice.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. SILK-WEED. *Pentand. Monogy. Contortæ. Radix.*

This shrub I have noticed under the head of tonics, more particularly. The powdered root, in doses of from forty to fifty grains, frequently proves emetic.

SOPHORA TINCTORIA. WILD INDIGO. *Decand. Monogy. Lomentaceæ. Radix. Planta.*

This is the *Podalyria Tinctoria* of Michaux; it is sometimes called Indigo-weed, Horse-fly-weed, &c. It is stated to have been found to operate powerfully as an emetic, but it seems to be more particularly deserving of notice as an antiseptic: and perhaps it is by no means inferior to many medicines of this kind.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. POKE. *Decand. Decagy. Oleraceæ. Radix.*

This plant is known by a variety of appel-

lations, such as Poke-weed, Garget, Cancer-root, Skoke, American night-shade, &c. The powdered root in doses of from twenty to thirty grains operates as an emetic. It is slow in its operation.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. SPURGE. *Dodecand. Trigyn. Tricoccæ. Radix.*

The common names for this plant are as follow: American Ipecacuanha, Indian Physic, and Wild Ipecacuanha. It grows spontaneously in Virginia, Maryland and Jersey. The powdered root proves a valuable emetic in doses of from fifteen to twenty grains; and by many it is thought to be little inferior to the *Cephælis Ipecacuanha*.*

EUPHORBIA CORROLATTA. MILK-WEED. *Dodec. Trigyn. Tricoccæ. Radix.*

In Frederick county, in the state of Maryland, this plant is recognized by the name of Milk-weed. It grows in the greatest abun-

*This plant is found in the greatest abundance in Anne Arundle county, within about eight miles of Baltimore, where it is recognised by the name of Milk-weed.

dance in Anne Arundle county, within a few miles of Baltimore, where it is known by the appellations of Indian Physic and Ipecacuanha* In some parts it is called Snake's Milk.

I have made use of the powdered root in practice, for some time past; and I am bold in saying, that I believe it to be equal to the *Cephælis Ipecacuanha*.

As an emetic it is mild and certain in its operations, rarely occasioning pain or spasms, and exciting little previous nausea or giddiness: possessing an advantage over some other medicines of this class, that when it does not prove emetic, it passes off by the bowels.† The dose of the powdered root is from fifteen to twenty grains; but it may be taken in larger doses than this, without its being attended with any violent effects. Its activity is very

*The name of *Ipecacuanha* which has been given to this plant, by the country people, doubtless is a very proper one: inasmuch as *Ipecacuanha*, in the language of South America, signifies vomiting root.

†This species of *Euphorbia* is used as an emetic in some parts by the country people. It is highly esteemed by them as a medicine, in the cure of dropsy and intermittent fevers.

little impaired by boiling. Combined with opium, in the form of the Pulv. Dov. it is a valuable diaphoretic. The watery and alcoholic extracts may be given in the dose of from five to eight grains: they differ very little in the force with which they act. The Vinum Euphorbia Corrolatta, acts with as much certainty as the Vin. Ipecac. the manner of preparing it is as follows:—R. Radix Euph. Corrol. one ounce: Vin. Hisp. Alb. one pint. The dose is an ounce for a grown person.

By separating the Epidermis and Corticle, from the ligneous part of 893 grains of the recent root, and weighing of them accurately, the result was as follows. Epid. 84 grains, ligneous or woody part 189, and 620 of Cortex, or bark. So from the above examination, it appears that the root is made up of nearly two thirds of the most active part, which is the bark.

From 2160 grains of the recent root, I obtained 102 grains of watery extract; and from the same quantity of fresh root, after digest-

ing it a suitable time in alcohol, and filtering, and carefully evaporating it to a proper consistence, I obtained 123 grains of alcoholic extract.

This plant, I believe, has never as yet entered into the catalogue of medicines. I mean to be more minute in my observations upon it, at a future period, when I shall give all the experiments which I have made; with the coloured drawings of the plant. It will be noticed hereafter.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA. INDIAN PHYSIC. *Icosand. Pentag. Senticosæ. Radix.*

This plant is sometimes called *Spiræa Trifoliata*. It is known by the common and local names of Beumont-root, Ipecac, &c. The root is the part that is employed for medical purposes. It is a safe and efficacious emetic, in doses of about thirty grains. In one instance, I gave it a trial upon myself, and found it to be perfectly mild in its operation. Along with its emetic, it seems to possess a tonic power, and accordingly it has

been thought peculiarly beneficial in intermittents.*

GILLENIA STIPULACÆ. SMALL FLOWERED
INDIAN PHYSIC. *Icos. Pent. Senticosæ. Radix.*

This plant does not differ in its medical virtues from the *Spireæ Trifoliata*. The dose is the same.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCCOON. *Polyand. Monog. Rhæadææ. Radix.*

This plant is called, Blood-root, Red-root, Tumeric, Indian-paint, Puccoon-root, &c. It is an active emetic, and should be given with caution. The dose is from 10 to 15 grains.

POLYGALA SENECA. SENEKA. *Diadelph. Octand. Lomentaceæ. Radix.*

This plant is a valuable indigenous vegetable production. It acts as an emetic, when

*An infusion of the root of the *Gillenia Trifoliata* is used as an emetic, in some parts, by the country people. They generally give a common sized tea-cup full every half hour until full vomiting is produced.

given in large doses; but as such it is seldom made use of in practice. We shall notice it in its proper place hereafter.

LOBELIA INFLATA. Emetic-weed. *Syng. Monog. Campanacæ. Folia.*

This plant is sometimes called Lobelia Emetica, Indian tobacco, &c. The leaves possess active emetic properties, and should be exhibited with very great caution. The powdered leaves may be given in the dose of about eight grains every twenty minutes, until it operates.

ARSARUM CANADENSE. Wild-ginger. *Gynand. Dodecand. Sarmentacæ. Succus.*

The emetic powers that have been ascribed to the expressed juice of the leaves of this plant, has lately been proved not to merit much attention.

CATHARTICS.



Perhaps there are no articles belonging to the *Materia Medica* that we so frequently have need to resort to in practice, as those which belong to the class of Cathartics. Our native vegetable productions of this class are truly interesting. We are now well acquainted with a few that are entitled to the attention of every American practitioner, and which promise to be equal, if not superior, to the *Conv. Jallap*.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. VARIEGATED IRIS. *Triand.*
Monog. Enastæ. Radix.

The root of this plant is a very active cathartic, and should not be made use of in ordinary cases. It has sometimes produced evacuations, when other medicines of this class have failed. The expressed juice may be given in the dose of thirty or forty drops every hour,

until it operates. The Iris Verna, and the Iris Virginica, are also active cathartics.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM. BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *Pentand. Monogy. Aggregatæ. Radix.*

This plant is sometimes called Fever-wort. The bark of the root is a good cathartic, in doses of from twenty to thirty grains: when it is given in larger doses than this, it sometimes proves emetic. This plant is deserving of the particular regard of medical men in this country. As an article belonging to this class of medicines, it may be found useful in a number of diseases.

CONVOLVULOUS PANDURATUS. WILD POTATOE-VINE. *Pentand. Monog. Campanaceæ. Radix.*

As a mild cathartic, the root of this plant may be given in the dose of forty grains. It may be found useful when the milder articles of this class are recommended.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. PLEURISY-ROOT.

Pent. Digyn. Contortæ. Radix.

This species of asclepias is known by the names of Swallow-wort, Butterfly-weed, &c.

The powdered root is a mild purgative in the dose of thirty or forty grains: but as such I believe it is seldom made use of in practice.

RUMEX ACUTUS. RUMEX CRISPUS. NAR-

ROW DOCK. CURLED DOCK. *Hexand.**Trigyn. Oleraceæ. Radix.*

The roots of the Rumex Acutus are a mild purgative. When bruised and made into an ointment, it cures the itch. The seeds are said to have been found useful in dysentery.

The Rumex Crispus does not differ in its medical virtues from the species just mentioned.

CASSIA MARILANDICA. AMERICAN SENNA.

Decand. Monog. Lomentaceæ. Folia.

The leaves and follicles of the American Senna, do not differ, in their medical virtues, from the senna of the shops. They

are a valuable purgative medicine; and as such they ought to be regarded by our country practitioners. The dose is the same.

SOPHORA TINCTORIA. WILD INDIGO. *Decand. Monog. Lomentaceæ. Radix. Planta.*

A decoction of the root, or plant of the Wild Indigo, is said to operate as a mild laxative; but I believe it is seldom used in practice; and perhaps it is not worthy of notice as such.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. POKE. *Decand. Decagy. Oleraceæ. Radix.*

Perhaps it may not be improper to notice this article among the class of cathartic medicines, inasmuch as it frequently acts in this way: but it is seldom employed as such in medicine.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. MAY-APPLE. *Polyand. Monog. Rheædæ. Radix.*

This plant is known by a variety of appellations, such as Wild Lemons, Mandrake,

Ipecacuanha, &c. It is quite common in almost every part of the United States. The fruit is esculent, and by many thought to be delicious. The leaves are poisonous. I have been in the habit of employing the root of the *Podophyllum Peltatum* for some time in practice, and I do not hesitate a moment in giving it the preference to Jallap. Twenty grains, in the generality of cases, will be found sufficient to operate as a cathartic; but the dose may be increased to thirty grains, without its being attended with any drastic effects. It will never be found to give the least uneasiness to the patient, when it is combined with calomel: ten grains of each will be found to answer in most cases. The watery extract is a valuable cathartic; the dose is from six to ten grains.

From 5126 grains of the recent root, I obtained 300 grains alcoholic; and from the same quantity of the fresh root, 377 grains of watery extract.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCKOON. *Polyand. Monog. Rhædeæ. Radix.*

This plant I have noticed under the head of emetics. It is a pretty active cathartic, and therefore, it should be used with caution. The dose is small.

EUPATORIUM PILOSUM. WILD HOARHOUND.
Syngen. Polyg. Æqualis. Compositæ.
Oppositifoliæ. Folia.

The leaves of this species of Eupatorium acts as a mild cathartic. I do not know the dose.

JUGLANS CINEREA. BUTTER-NUT. *Monoicia.*
Polyand. Armentaceæ. Extracta.

An extract prepared from the inner bark of this tree, is an excellent purgative medicine, in doses of from ten to thirty grains. In consequence of its mild and unirritating qualities, it has been highly recommended in cases of dysentery. It is considerably more active, when given in combination with calomel. I have used it in those cases which require

mild purgative medicines, with the best effects. It certainly is deserving of the notice of every American practitioner.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. COMMON RED CEDAR TREE. *Dioecia. Monadel. Coniferæ. Baccæ.*

A tincture prepared from the Red Cedar Berries, and taken in a pretty large dose, acts as a mild cathartic. I have merely given this article a place among this class of medicines, on the account of its sometimes operating on the bowels; but I do not consider it as worthy of much attention. It will be noticed hereafter in its proper place.

EMENAGOGUES.



SECALE CORNUTUM. ERGOT. SPURRED RYE.
HORNED RYE, &c.

Of this article I can say nothing from my own experience, only I find that rats and mice refuse to eat it. For some time back, I had some of the ergot mixed with rye, upon a shelf, where the mice and rats commonly frequented; when I came to examine, I found that every grain of rye was eaten up, and the ergot remaining behind untouched.

As an emenagogue, the *Secale Cornutum* has been used with advantage, in the disease amenorrhœa. It may be powdered, and given in the dose of ten grains, as often as may be thought necessary. Its use has also been recommended in certain cases of labour, with the view of increasing the force of the uterine pains, and thereby hastening the delivery of the fœtus. A number of cases of this

kind are recorded, where it has been attended with the most beneficial effects.

CUNILA PULEGIOIDES. PENNY-ROYAL. *Diand. Monog. Libiatae. Herba.*

I have given this herb a place among this class of medicines, on account of its being esteemed as an emenagogue by the country people. How far it is worthy of notice in this respect, it must be left for future experiments and observation to determine. I have found an infusion of the herb, a valuable medicine in certain cases of diarrhœa. A little sugar may sometimes be added to make it more palatable.

DIURETICS.



Our native diuretics are deserving of the particular regard of our country practitioners more particularly, inasmuch as they have a better opportunity of procuring them. Each article belonging to this class, will be noticed in its proper place.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. VARIEGATED IRIS. *Triand.*
Monog. Enastæ. Radix.

This plant I have noticed under the head of cathartics more particularly. It is also diuretic. It may be given in the form of decoction.

ILEX VOMITORIA. SOUTH-SEA-TEA. *Tetrand.*
Tetragy. ———. Herba.

This plant, which I have noticed under the head of emetics, is also diuretic, and as such I have given it a place here; though I believe it is never used in practice.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM. BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *Pentand. Monogy. Aggregatæ. Radix.*

The bark of the root of this plant, I have had occasion to notice under the head of cathartics. It is also diuretic: but perhaps it is hardly worthy of notice on this account.

CONVOLVULOUS PANDURATUS. WILD POTATOE-VINE. *Pentand. Monog. Campanaceæ. Radix.*

This root is considerably diuretic. It has been greatly recommended in cases of gravel. It may be used in substance or decoction.

DAUCUS CAROTA. WILD CARROT. *Pentan. Digy. Umbellatæ. Radix.*

A decoction of the root and seed of the Wild Carrot, may be considered a valuable diuretic. It is one of the best means of relieving the stranguary arising from blisters. The decoction may be drank to the extent of a pint a day.

CHEMAPHILA UMBELLATA. PIPPSISSEWA.
Décaud. Monog. Bicornes. Herba.

This plant has been recommended as a safe and efficacious diuretic, particularly adapted to cases of dropsy. An infusion of the plant, may be drank without any regard to the dose.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA. BLUE CARDINAL
FLOWER. *Syng. Mono. Campanaceæ. Radix.*

The root of this species of Lobelia is said to be considerably diuretic; and Mr. Pearson found that it generally disagreed with the stomach, and it seldom failed of affecting the bowels as a strong cathartic. It certainly possesses no power of curing siphilis; even the Indians, when they have the disease, are glad of an opportunity of applying to the whites.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. BONE-SET.
Syng. Polygam. Æqualis. Compos.
Oppositifoliæ. Herba.

An infusion prepared from this plant, and drank freely of, acts as a diuretic, and fre-

quently produces emesis and catharsis likewise. But it is principally deserving of notice as a tonic.

EUPATORIUM PILOSUM. WILD HOARHOUND.

Syng. Polyg. Æqualis. Compositæ.

Oppositifoliæ. Herba.

An infusion of this species of Eupatorium is also diuretic, but I believe it is seldom used as such in practice.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM. TRUMPET-WEED.

Syng. Polyg. Æqualis. Compositæ.

Oppositifoliæ. Radix.

As a diuretic, this plant is worthy of notice. An infusion of the root is stated to have afforded very great relief in dysuria and other affections of the urinary passages. As a diuretic in dropsy, it has been given with decided benefit.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. COMMON RED CEDAR TREE. Dioecia. Monadel.

Coniferæ. Baccæ.

A tincture prepared from the leaves as well

as berries of this tree, is a valuable diuretic; and no doubt will be found useful in a number of affections, in which medicines of this class are recommended.

DIAPHORETICS.



The manner in which diaphoretic medicines act in producing a relaxed state upon the surface of the human body, we will not attempt to account for, as we wish to say as much as possible in as few words as the explanation of the different subjects will admit of. We will therefore proceed to notice each article in proper order.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM. WATER-ERYNGO.
Pent. Monog. Umbellatæ.

The Eryngium Aquaticum is a stimulating diaphoretic. It is nearly allied in its qualities, to the Contrayerva of the shops. It may be given in infusion or decoction.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. PLEURISY-ROOT.
Pent. Digyn. Contortæ. Radix.

We perhaps have no indigenous vegetable diaphoretic, that is so certain and general in

its operation, as the *Asclepias Tuberosa*. This beautiful and highly ornamental plant, seems first to have attracted the attention of a Mr. Thomas Mason, of Virginia, whose experience of its virtues in pleurisy, has been so extensive, as to establish its reputation.

He is in the habit of prescribing it in the following manner: after the use of an antimonial emetic, and the loss of some blood, he gives his patients about half a drachm of the finely powdered root in a cup of warm water, and repeats the dose every two hours, until the patient is perfectly recovered, which generally happens in about three days. The diaphoretic virtues of this plant have been fully established by a number of the most respectable evidences. Dr. R. Hopkins, of Maryland, has been in the habit of using it for several years; he has observed to me that he esteemed it as a valuable diaphoretic. I have used it in two or three cases of typhoid fever, with decided benefit. It is a plant that is worthy of attention. For much useful information on this subject, I beg leave to refer

the reader to the American Dispensatory,
by John R. Coxe, M. D.

SOPHORA TINCTORIA. WILD INDIGO. *Decand.*
Monogy. Lomentaceæ. Radix. Planta.

An infusion of this plant sometimes operates as a souderific.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATTA. MILK-WEED.
Dodec. Trigyn. Tricocæ. Radix.

This plant I had occasion to notice more particularly under the head of emetics. As a diaphoretic, it may be employed in a number of diseases in which these medicines are recommended. The dose of the powdered root is about four grains, to be repeated every three hours, until its effects are produced.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCCOON.
Polyan. Mono. Rhacædeæ. Radix.

The root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, is a valuable diaphoretic medicine, and such it has proved itself to be, in the cure of acute rheumatism, in the hands of Nathan Smith, M. D. I should be given in small and re-

peated doses, so as to keep up a constant nausea.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. ENTAND. *Monog. Oleaceæ. Lignum, Radix Ejusque Cortex.*

This tree is known by almost every one. The wood, root and bark is in common use among the country people. But an infusion of the bark is generally made use of; it is slightly stimulant and diaphoretic, and has therefore been recommended in cutaneous diseases, and in chronic rheumatism. It may be added to decoctions of sarsaparilla, guaiac, and mezereon.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. BONE-SET.
Syng. Polygam. Æqualis. Compositæ.
Oppositifoliæ. Herba.

A decoction of this plant has sometimes acted upon the skin, when it has been freely drank of; but it is seldom used in practice as a diaphoretic medicine.

EUPATORIUM PILOSUM. WILD HOARHOUND.*Syngen. Polyg. Æqualis. Compositæ.**Oppositifoliæ. Folia.*

An infusion of the leaves of this species of Eupatorium is said to be a pretty good diaphoretic medicine.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. COMMON RED CEDAR TREE.*Dioecia. Monadel.**Coniferæ. Baccæ.*

A tincture prepared from the berries of this tree, is possessed of valuable diaphoretic qualities; and as such it has been celebrated in the cure of chronic rheumatism. It is deserving the regard of every American practitioner. The dose is about a tablespoonful every four hours.

EXPECTORANTS.



This class of medicines we frequently find it necessary to have recourse to, particularly in affections of the thorax. We have several valuable indigenous vegetable expectorants, which no doubt will be found equal if not superior to some of the foreign articles of this class now in use among us.

ASCLEPIAS ALBA. SILK-WEED. *Pentand. Digy.*
Contortæ. Radix.

This species of *Asclepias* is rarely to be met with in the state of Maryland. If I were to judge of its virtues from its taste and smell, I would conclude without hesitation, that it possessed active medical properties. As soon as my time and leisure will permit, I intend giving the root a few trials, in order to satisfy myself of its medical virtues.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA. COMMON SILK-WEED.
Pent. Digy. Contortæ.

The root of the *Asclepias Syriaca*, in the hands of some of our physicians, has proved itself to be a valuable expectorant; but it has failed to produce this effect, though it has been frequently given by others.

Dr. Abijah Richardson, of Medway, Massachusetts, has been induced to try the effects of this species. He gave the cortical part of the root in powder, one drachm in a day, in divided doses, and also in strong infusion.— An asthmatic patient was much benefited by its use. In one case of typhus fever with catarrhal affection of the throat and bronchiæ, it rendered the expectoration more copious, and the matter thicker and more digested. In both cases it had an anodyne effect, the patients were relieved from pain, from dyspnœa and cough, and expectoration became easier, and sleep more refreshing. I can say nothing of the virtues of this plant from my own experience.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. PLEURISY ROOT.—

Pent. Digy. Contortæ. Radix.

This species of *Asclepias* is a pretty good expectorant. The powdered root is the part that is made use of, or a syrup formed by adding to a decoction of the root, a sufficient quantity of sugar. It has been found useful in affections of the thorax.

STATICE CAROLINIANA. MARSH ROSEMARY.

Pentand. Pentagy. Aggregatæ. Radix.

This plant which I had occasion to notice under the head of emeticks; is a powerful expectorant, but I do not know whether it is used as such in practice.

EUPHORBIA CORROLATTA. MILK-WEED. Do-

dec. Trigyn. Tricocæ. Radix.

As an expectorant, the powdered root may be given in the dose of three grains, occasionally.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCCOON. Poly-

and. Monogynia. Rhædæ. Radix.

This plant is deserving of a place among

this class of medicines; the root is a pretty good expectorant, in the dose of a grain or two occasionally.

POLYGALA SENEGA. SENEKA. *Diadelphia Octandria. Lomentacæ. Radix.*

Seneka is frequently employed as an expectorant in pneumonia, after the highly inflammatory stage of the disease is subdued. The dose of the powdered root is from ten to twenty grains, but it is generally given in the form of decoction. It has of late days become a very fashionable remedy in the treatment of Cynanche Trachealis; in this common, and, (too frequently) unmanageable disease, it has proved itself to be a valuable medicine. The Polygala Senega possesses not only emetic and expectorant virtues, but also, diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic; some have likewise employed the root in hydropic cases, and not without success. There are examples of its occasioning a plentiful evacuation by stool, urine and perspiration, and by this means removing the disease, after the common diuretics and hydragogues had failed.

The Senegora Indians are said to prevent the fatal effects of the bite of the rattlesnake, by giving it internally, and by applying it externally to the wound.

LOBELIA INFLATA. EMETIC-WEED. *Syng. Mono. Campanaceæ. Folia.*

As an expectorant the Emetic Weed has been found useful in consumptive and other coughs, depending upon mucous accumulated in the bronchial vessels by exciting nausea and expectoration. It no doubt will be found serviceable in a number of diseases, in which such medicines are recommended.

ARUM TRYPHYLLUM. INDIAN TURNIP. *Monoiciæ Poly. Piperit. Radix.*

This plant is known also by the names of Wake Robin, Dragon Root, &c. The acrimony of the root is well known to every person that is acquainted with it. By drying, nearly all of this is lost.

It has been recommended in the asthma, in Cynanche Trachealis, and in Pertusis.

The root boiled in milk, has been found useful in Phthisis Pulmonalis, but it should be given internally with great caution in its recent state.

SIALAGOGUES



ARALIA SPINOSA. PRICKLY ASH. *Pent. Pentan*
——— *Cortex.*

This is the *Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis* of Linneus; and the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifolium* of Marshall. It is also known by the common name of tooth ache tree.

The bark of this tree is a powerful stimulant, and when applied to the mouth and internal fauces, it occasions a copious flow of saliva. The berries are used to put into a hollow tooth when aching; a decoction prepared from the bark, has been celebrated for the cure of rheumatic affections. In some parts, a spirituous infusion of the berries is esteemed as a remedy, by the country people, in cases of a violent cholic. We have another species of this genus: viz. the *Zanthoxylum Tricarpum* of Michaux; its virtues are not well ascertained.

CHEMAPHILA UMBRELLATA. PIPPSISSEWA
Decan. Monog. Bicornes. Radix

The root of this plant when chewed excites a sense of heat, and increased flow of saliva: and by the country people it is used in this way, and is said to afford relief from pain in tooth ache.

POLYGALA SENEKA. SENEKA. *Diadelph. Octand. Lomentacæ. Radix.*

I have given the seneka a place under this head, in as much as its internal exhibition is sometimes followed by a profuse salivation. Dr. B. S. Barton, states a case of hydrothorax complicated with anasarca, which came under his notice, where the patient was profusely salivated by the use of a strong decoction of the seneka.

ERRHINES.



We have but little to say under the head of errhines, and as we have but seldom to resort to them in practice, perhaps they may be more easily dispensed with.

ASARUM CANADENSE. WILD GINGER. *Dodec Monog. Sarmentacæ. Folia.*

This plant is known by the common and local names of, Colts-foot, Indian Ginger, &c.

The powdered leaves when snuffed up the nose are errhine. I might have noticed this plant under the head of Diaphoretics; but it does not at present seem to be worthy of much attention; in as much as its diaphoretic effects cannot always be depended upon.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCCON. *Poly Monog. Bicornes. Radix.*

The powdered root of the Sanguinaria Ca-

nadensis, snuffed up the nose, is errhine; and as such, it may be found useful in some cases where these medicines are recommended.

RUBEFACIENTS & EPISPASTICS



The class of Epispastic and Rubefacient remedies, demand the attention of every practising physician, in as much as an acquaintance with the different articles belonging to it, is essentially necessary on his part, to insure him success in a variety of cases and diseases, which must come under his notice while in the discharge of his professional duties: we would therefore call your attention to our native insects, as being worthy of your particular regard; all of which are by no means inferior to the foreign blistering fly. There is not the least doubt if sufficient encouragement were offered, but what they would be brought to us in the greatest abundance from every quarter.

LYTTA VITTATA. POTATOE-FLY.

This insect is certainly deserving of the

particular regard of the medical practitioner. In some parts of our country its virtues are well known; and by those who have made use of it, it is thought to be equal if not superior, in some respects, to the *Lytta Versicatoria*. I have used it myself, and have found it equally as certain in producing its effects, as the European insect. It raises a blister in less time, which is a matter of the utmost importance in some cases.*

We have several other species of the genus *Lytta* in the United States: the *Lytta Marginata*, the *Lytta Atrata*, and the *Lytta Cinerea*; all of which differ only in the force with which they act, when applied to the surface of the body. The different species just mentioned, are said to possess all the ac-

*There is not the least doubt but what this valuable insect might be procured in sufficient quantities, to answer the demands of every American practitioner. It ought to have a place in all the apothecary shops throughout the United States. If the apothecaries were to make it a business to keep the article, there is but little doubt but what they would find a very ready sale for it. The different species of this insect are not confined to one plant only, but are to be found upon several others.

tive and useful properties of the European insect.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. POISON-OAK. *Pent.*
Trigy. Dumo. Folia.

This as well as some of the other species of the genus *Rhus*, is considerably more active in warm weather. I knew several persons who dare not approach near to it, without being afterwards affected with a troublesome itching, and inflammation of the skin. Perhaps its use as a rubifacient, is not worthy of much attention, inasmuch as the effects arising from its application, may be sometimes more unpleasant to bear than the disease. Some constitutions are not affected by it. I have frequently rubbed the leaves upon my arms without their affecting me in the least. The most suitable remedies for removing the unpleasant, and frequently, the alarming symptoms which at times occur, in consequence of persons having handled, or approached too near the Poison Oak, are those of a cooling nature, such as: a solution of sugar of lead, or

corrosive sublimate in water; blood letting, and the free use of cathartics may answer a good purpose. Persons who are apt to be affected by the *Rhus Toxicodendron*, should carefully avoid it. The *Rhus Radicans*, and *Rhus Vernix*. produce the same effect.

CHEMAPHILA UMBELLATA. PIPPSISSEWA.
Decand. Monog. Bicornes. Planta.

The bruised leaves of this plant externally applied, will sometimes induce inflammation: but its being rather uncertain in its operation, renders it of little or no value as a rube-facient: though it may be applied, when we have nothing of the kind convenient.

EUPHORBIA CORROLATTA. MILK-WEED.
Dodec. Trigyn. Tricocæ. Radix.

This plant I had occasion to notice more particularly under the head of emetics. I have found that the recent root, when contused and applied to the surface of the human body, will in the course of twelve or fifteen hours, induce inflammation and vesication:

which goes off in the course of two or three days, without being attended with any inconvenience. I was led to give it a trial in this way, from the circumstance of my face becoming considerably inflamed, after having handled the root.*

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS. CELERY-LEAVED CROW-FOOT. *Polyand. Polygam.*
———. *Folia.*

This plant is a native of Europe as well as America. It is extremely acid. If it be bruised and laid upon the surface of the body, it will raise a blister in a few hours. The beggars in Switzerland, by rubbing their legs with the leaves, are said to produce a very foetid and acrimonious ulceration.

*The milky substance which exudes from every part of the plant, when broken, I have been informed, (by some of the country people,) is a valuable application in Herpes farinosus. It is also applied to warts. I can say nothing of its effects in these cases from my own experience, but I believe that it might be found a useful remedy: as we find these affections not unfrequently yield to stimulating applications.

ANTHEMIS COTULA. WILD CHAMOMILE.
Synge. Poly. Superflua. Compositæ.
Radiatæ. Herba.

I have been informed by Doctor Allen Thomas, that if the Anthemis Cõtula be bruised, and applied to the surface of the human body, it will induce inflammation, and sometimes vesification.

JUGLANS CINEREA. BUTTER-NUT. *Monoicai.*
Polyand. Armentaceæ. Cortex.

The bark of the root of this tree is rather preferable to that of the body or its branches. It is said to be a pretty efficacious blister, and as such it has been applied to the bite of some of our venomous serpents. The juice of the green fruit has been found useful in cases of Herpes Farinosus.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. COMMON RED CEDAR TREE. *Dioecia. Monadel.*
Coniferæ. Baccæ.

The leaves of this tree, when bruised and laid upon any part of the body, will induce

inflammation. Applied in this way they may be found useful in some cases, in which remedies of this class are deemed useful.

ESCHAROTICS.



ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. PLEURISY ROOT.—

Pent. Digy. Contortæ. Radix.

As an ercharotic, the powdered root of the *Asclepias Tuberosa* is sometimes used for restraining fungous flesh in ulcers.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. POKE. *Decand.*

Decagy. Olerace. Radix.

The powdered root of this plant, is also escharotic: but it is rather inferior to the one just mentioned.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. PUCCOON. *Po-*

lyand. Monog. Bicornes. Radix.

This plant certainly must be acknowledged, by those who are acquainted with its virtues, to be a valuable indigenous production. The powdered root is escharotic, and as such it is stated to have cured Polypi. The juice is applied by the country people, to warts, to destroy them.

Introduction

The purpose of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research in the field of artificial intelligence. It is intended for researchers, students, and practitioners who are interested in the latest developments in this rapidly evolving field. The book covers a wide range of topics, including machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics. It also discusses the ethical implications of AI and the challenges that lie ahead.

The book is organized into several chapters, each focusing on a specific area of AI. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the field, while the subsequent chapters delve into more specialized topics. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone who wants to stay up-to-date on the latest research in AI.

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ANTHELMINTICS.



Under this head the reader will find some articles that are deservedly entitled to the attention of every American physician. The *Spigelia Marilandica*, and the *Chenopodium Anthelminticum* have not only attracted the attention of the American practitioner, but have likewise recommended themselves to the notice of those of foreign countries. These two vegetable productions perhaps may be considered the best anthelmintics with which we are at present acquainted; being more certain and effectual in their operation. There are others that we shall notice as we pass along, in their proper places.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. CAROLINA PINK
ROOT. *Pentand. Mono. Stellatæ.*
Herba. Radix.

This plant is perennial, and grows wild in different parts of our country. The root is celebrated as an anthelmintic, particularly for

the expulsion of lumbrici from the alimentary canal, and it often affords relief where no worms are discharged. The unpleasant effects which are sometimes said to follow its internal exhibition, may be easily prevented, by giving in combination with the *Spigelia Marilandica*, a small quantity of the *Radix Aristolochia Serpentaria*. It is generally given in the form of infusion; and in the course of twelve hours after, followed by a dose of Castor Oil; or Calomel and Jallap. An infusion of the *Spigelia Marilandica* in wine, has been found useful in intermittent fevers. Dr. B. S. Barton recommends it in the insidious remitting fever of children, which often lays the foundation for hydrocephalus. Some persons are in the habit of using the root, while others give the preference to the plant; but I believe they differ very little from each other. If we wish to give the plant in substance, the dose should be from ten to fifteen grains.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. WORMSEED. *Pentan. Digynia. Holeraceæ.**Herba. Semina Oleum.*

This plant is not exclusively a native of the United States: it is a native of Buenos Ayres also. Every part of it is used as an anthelmintic. The expressed juice of the plant is sometimes given in the dose of a tablespoonful, to a child of three or four years old. The powdered seed may be given in the dose of half a drachm, or a drachm to an adult. This after being continued for some days, may be followed by a dose of Castor Oil, or any other cathartic. The essential Oil of Worm-seed, is a much more certain anthelmintic: the dose for a child one or two months old, is about two or three drops. It may be given with a little Castor Oil; and to children of six or eight years old, eight or ten drops may be combined with a dose of Jallap, or Rheubarb.

LAURUS BENZOIN. SPICE-WOOD. *Enneand.**Monog. Holeraceæ.*

We are informed that an infusion of the

twigs and leaves of this shrub, is often given to children, with a view to destroy and dislodge worms.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. WILD-CHERRY TREE.
Icos. Monog. Pomaceæ. Cortex.

As an anthelmintic, an infusion of the bark of this tree, has been found useful. I know nothing of it from my own observation.

CLEOME DODECANDRA. ————— *Polya.*
Monog. ———. Radix.

The root of this plant has been considered anthelmintic: perhaps future experiments will establish its virtues as being such.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. MAY APPLE
Polyan. Mono. Rhæædææ. Radix.

The root of this plant has been noticed as an anthelmintic. I am disposed to doubt of its utility as a medicine of this kind. I have given it in a number of cases of worms, without its even proving effectual in one instance.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. TULIP-TREE.

Polyan. Polygy. Coadunatae. Cortex.

Whether the *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, is deserving of a place among the class of Anthelmintics, I leave for future experiments to determine.

VERATRUM LUTEUM. BLAZING STAR. Polygam. Monoi. Liliaceae.

The root of this plant is deemed an excellent medicine in cases of worms. It may be given in infusion or decoction. I can say nothing of the virtues of this plant from my own experience.

DEMULCENTS.



ULMUS AMERICANA. AMERICAN ELM. *Pentandria. Digynia. Scabridæ. Cortex Interna.*

This is a valuable tree. The inner bark affords by boiling, a mucilaginous substance, which may be employed as a diet drink, and will be found a useful medicine in affections of the thorax. I have found it a valuable drink in the summer complaint of children. It is highly recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. As a topical application, it will be found useful in a number of affections.

PHANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. GINSENG. *Pent. Digynia. Umbilifera. Radix.*

The root of this plant is deserving of a place among this class of medicines. Though I believe it is seldom employed in practice.

APPENDIX.

The few articles which have not been noticed under their proper heads in the body of the work, and which have been inadvertently omitted, will be noticed in this part, as well as some remarks which have occurred since it has been in the press.

Datura Stramonium. James-town weed.

This plant has been noticed before more particularly, under the head of narcotics. Its virtues I think cannot be too highly prized. The effects which this plant have produced in several cases of chronic rheumatism, which came under my immediate inspection, were really astonishing indeed. In two cases of the disease now under consideration, of six and seven years standing, its effects were remarkable. These two patients recovered in two or three weeks perfectly, by applying externally, the following preparation of Stramonium:

R. Stramonium leaves, two ounces,
Laudanum, one ounce,
Castile Soap, half an ounce,
Oil of Pennyroyal and Sassafras; of each
thirty drops,
Whiskéy, one pint.

The whiskey is to be poured on the ingredients, which is to stand for seven days before it is fit for use.*

The leaves have been found useful in asthma, when smoked in the same manner as tobacco. Some of the preparations of the *Datura Stramonium* are made use of as a topical application to the eye, to diminish the sensibility of the retina, previous to the operation for cataract.

Solanum Dulcamara. *Bitter Sweet.* I believe it is not known whether this shrub is a native of the United States. It is noticed by Murray, under the head of diuretics. An

*Doctors Bain and Reese, of this city, have also witnessed the good effects of this prescription in cases of chronic rheumatism as well as myself.

infusion of the dried stalks in water, has been recommended in dropsy; but it is a remedy of uncertain operation, and is scarcely ever prescribed. It has also been recommended in chronic rheumatism, jaundice, asthma and in incipient phthisis. The dose of the infusion is a small tea-cup full occasionally; but it sometimes sits uneasy on the stomach.

*Cicuta Maculata. American Hemlock.**

This plant is common in some parts of our country. The root acts powerfully when taken internally in an over dose. The cases of three small boys are recorded who ate of the *Cicuta Maculata* for the roots of the sweet flag: two of whom died with convulsions in about an hour after, and the third boy vomited freely and recovered. Similar cases of this kind have occurred several times, where children have been killed from having eaten it. It has been used in very small doses, as a substitute for the *Conium Maculatum*; but

*This plant may be considered a strong narcotic poison. It should be given with the greatest caution.

it must be left for future experiments to determine how far it is entitled to attention.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. This plant has been noticed before under its proper heads. It is said by the country people, to have been used with the best effects, in the bite of the bastard rattlesnake. The leaves are generally boiled in milk and drank freely of; when at the same time, the bruised leaves are to be applied to the wounded part.

A mistaken notion relative to the *Eupatorium Perfoliatum* seems to prevail. It is supposed by some that it generally grows in the greatest abundance in those districts of country where intermittent and remittent fevers are most common: but this is not correct. I have been in several parts of the country where it was a rare thing to hear of a person labouring under this disease, and have found the *Eupatorium* growing in the greatest abundance, and I have visited other parts in which scarcely a family could be found where there was not two or three that were subject to this troublesome affection, and not a single stalk

of the plant could be found for miles. So this opinion is founded upon conjecture alone.

Sambucus Nigri. Common Elder. I have noticed this shrub because it is common in most parts of the United States. I do not know whether it be a native or not. It flowers in June, and ripens its fruit in September. The berries contain malic acid, and have a swcetish unpleasant taste: nevertheless eaten in substance in any quantity, they offend the stomach. The country people, in some parts, are in the habit of preparing a very pleasant drink from them, which they call Elder Wine.

An infusion of the inner bark of the trunk, in wine, or the expressed juice of the berries in the dose of half an ounce, or an ounce, is said to purge moderately, and in small doses, to prove an efficacious deobstruent, capable of promoting all the fluid secretions. The expressed juice, inspissated to the consistence of a rob, proves a useful aperient medicine, promotes the natural evacua-

tions; and, if continued for a sufficient length of time, is of considerable service in various chronic disorders. The young leaf buds act with as much violence as a cathartic, and are rendered unsafe. The flowers differ very much in their quality from the berries and bark. An ointment prepared from the inner bark will be found a valuable application in cases where articles of a soothing nature are recommended. It may be prepared in the following manner:

R. of the inner bark, two ounces

White bees-wax, half an ounce

Olive oil, one gill

These are to be simmered together over the fire for fifteen minutes, and afterwards strained.

Scutellaria Lateriflora. Sometimes called Blue Scull Cap, Scull Cap, Hooded Willow Herb, &c. Of the genus *Scutellaria*, there are several species indigenous to the U. S. Schoepf notices this plant as a tonic, but of late days it has become quite a fashionable re-

medy in the treatment of canine madness. It is stated to have been given with the best effects, in several cases of hydrophobia; but in others again it has failed to effect a cure. The wonderful effects of this plant, in the cure of canine madness, have from time to time, appeared in several of the daily papers in different parts of the United States; but its virtues should be properly tested before we attempt to rely upon it entirely to effect a cure in this distressing and alarming disease.

This article is recommended to be taken in the following manner: A gill glass full of a strong infusion of the leaves is to be taken four times every other day, and the bruised leaves are to be applied to the wounded part. The day in which the use of the infusion is omitted, the patient is to take a spoonful of the flowers of sulphur, morning and evening, in a little new milk, and continuing to take it in this way for three or four weeks.

Salidago Odora. Sweet Scented Goldenrod. This beautiful plant is common in some

parts of the United States. The flowers have an agreeable smell and taste. The essential oil which arises from the plant by distillation will be found useful in cases, where the use of the *Oleum Anisi* may be recommended. It no doubt will be found a valuable medicine in cases of the cholic, arising from flatulency in children. It is a simple medicine, and therefore it is not necessary to be very nice as to the dose. For every necessary information on this subject, I would refer the reader to a late botanical work entitled the "American Medical Botany," by Jacob Bigelow, M. D.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. The seeds of this plant are said to differ very little from the seeds of the *Datura Stramonium*; for when they are taken internally, they are followed by vertigo, delirium, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, &c.

ERRHINES.

Among the class of errhines is the brown powder, which is attached to the foot stalks of the leaves of the *Andromeda*, *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*. This powder is a pretty

good sternutative, but it is seldom or never made use of in practice. Dr. B. S. Barton was of the opinion that some of the species of the Genus *Euphorbia* would be found to answer pretty well as errhines. There is little doubt but what we have a number of native plants, that are more or less sternutative.

The Erigeron Philadelphicum, or *Philadelphia Fleabane*, is a plant that is very common in many parts of the United States. It is esteemed as a valuable diuretic medicine by the country people. Dr. B. S. Barton observes that it operates powerfully as a diuretic, and also as a sudorific. It is generally given in the form of infusion or decoction. I do not know the dose, but I am disposed to think that we need not be very nice about it.

The Geranium Robertianum, or *Herb Robert*, is common in many parts of our country. The root is considerably astringent. It has been beneficially employed in nephritic complaints. Perhaps it may be found useful

in diarrhœas, and other affections, in which the use of astringent medicines are indicated.

Cunila Mariana. Mountain Dittany.— This plant is also known by the common and local names of Wild-basil, Maryland-dittany, Wood-dittany, &c. It may be found useful in a number of cases in which the different species of mint are recommended. It is in common use among the country people; and by them highly esteemed as a medicine in cases of colic arising from flatulency.

TIME FOR GATHERING PLANTS.

The most suitable time for gathering of plants for medical purposes, is in the summer season, when they are in full bloom: for at this time they are in their highest state of perfection. They should be dried in the shade:

ROOTS.

These should be taken out of the ground in the fall, or early in the spring, before they begin to put forth, as they do not possess so much activity when procured in the summer season.

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ERRATA.

- Page 43, *last line for promoting, read vomiting.*
53, *for emenagogue, read emmenagogue.*
54, *first line and elsewhere, for Chemaphila,*
read Chinaphila.
100, *fourth line, for with as much, read with*
much.
100, *fifth line, for rendered, read therefore.*

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